mid-African heats, began to give way, and after several attacks of weakness and fever, he finally met the fate of Richardson. He died on the 27th of September, 1852, in the arms of Dr. Barth, who buried him near the village of Maduari, on the shores of Lake Tsad, which he was the first European to navigate.

Meantime letters and funds had arrived from England, and Dr. Barth, finding his own health unimpaired, determined to carry on the undertaking single-handed, regardless of the perils and privations that awaited him. He made preparations to leave for Sackatoo and Timbuctoo, but first took the precaution of forwarding all his papers to England. He finally left Kuka on the 25th of November, 1852, reached Sackatoo in April, 1853, and entered the famous city of Timbuctoo on the 7th of September. After this, nothing was heard of him for a long time, and the most serious apprehensions were felt concerning him. Word at last reached Tripoli, by way of Bornou, that he had fallen a victim to the enmity of the Chief of the Desert tribes around Timbuctoo, who had sworn that he should never leave the city alive.

Previous to leaving Kuka, he had written to the British government, requesting that another co-adjutor might be sent out to supply the loss of Dr. Overweg. Dr. Edward Vogel, an assistant of Mr. Hind, the astronomer, volunteered his services, which were accepted, and he was also permitted to take two volunteers from the corps of sappers and miners. This new party left Tripoli on the 28th of June, 1853, accompanied by Mr. Warrington, son of the English Consul at that place. They reached Morzuk on the 8th of August, and were obliged to remain there until the 13th of October, when they started for Bornou with a caravan of 70 camels. The march across the Sahara was very rapid and fortunate, and in December they arrived safely at Kuka. The next news which reached England, and which immediately followed the account of the murder of Dr. Barth, was the death of Mr. Warrington, and the dangerous illness of Dr. Vogel. The expedition seemed to be fated in every way.

After some months of painful uncertainty, the joyful intelligence that Dr. Barth was still alive and had left Timbuctoo, after a stay of nearly a year. The report of his death had been invented by the Visier of Bornou, who coveted the supplies belonging to the expedition, and who would no doubt have taken measures to have the story confirmed, for the sake of securing the plunder, had he not been deposed in consequence of a political revolution in Bornou. What happened to Dr. Barth during his stay in Timbuctoo, has not yet been made known; but it is said that he owed his safety to the friendship of the powerful Sultan of Houssa. He succeeded in exploring the whole middle course of the Rowara (Niger) which no one, but the lamented Park, whose journals perished with him, ever accomplished. In his journeyings in those regions, he discovered two large kingdoms, Gando and Hamd-Allahi, the very names of which were before unknown. He was treated with the greatest reverence by the inhabitants, who bestowed upon him the name of "Modibo," and seemed to regard him as a demi-god. He reached Kano, on his return, on the 17th of October last, and on the 1st of December met Dr. Vogel, his associate—the first white man he had seen for more than two years! He probably spent the winter in Kuka, and started in March or April on his return to Europe, as we find that he reached Mourzuk on the 20th of July. Dr. Barth is not yet thirty-five years of age, and with the boundless energy of an explorer, intends returning to Central Africa .-He stands now, indisputably, at the head of all African travellers.

The discovery of the River Benue led to another expedition to the Niger last winter, under the direction of Mr. Macgregor Laird, who defrayed the

greater part of the expense. The steamer Pleiad ascended the Niger to the Chadda, entered that river and extended her voyage 250 miles beyond the point reached by Allen and Oldfield in 1833. This voyage established the fact that the Chadda and Benue are one and the same river—a river which is navigable for steamboats to the very borders of Bornou for six months in the year. Here is a highway for commerce into the very heart of Africa. A remarkable feature of the voyage was that not one of all who engaged in it died, a result which was entirely owing to careful sanitary regulations.

Dr. Vogel, after his recovery, imitated Barth and Overweg in accompanying the army of Bornou on its annual foray to the south-east in search of slaves and cattle. He went about ninety miles beyond the furthest point reached by his predecessors, and discovered a large lake and two or three rivers, the existence of which was not previously known. The last accounts from Central Africa state that he has succeeded in reaching Yakaba, the Capitol of the great Fellatah kingdom, which Dr. Overweg endeavored in vain to penetrate. He designs going thence into Adamawa, where he will ascend the great mountain, Alantika, and push his way further; if possible, into the countries of Tibati and Baya lying beyond. He will also endeavor to penetrate through Baghirmi into the unknown and powerful kingdom of Wæday. It is almost too much to expect that Dr. Vogel will be successful in all these daring designs, but he has youth, enthusiasm and intelligence on his side, and there are few difficulties which these three auxiliaries will not overcome.

There now remains but a belt of fifteen degrees of latitude to be traversed to enable the explorers of the North to shake hands with the explorers of the South. In less than twenty years, their trails will touch, and the secret of Africa be won!

## NATIVE TRIBES.

It is the remark of a Colonist, that "the native tribes of Africa are not destined to melt away before civilization, like the American Indians," because that in Liberia the immigrants and the aborigines are of the same race—and the blacks are more susceptible of social improvements than the Red men of our country; hundreds of native Africans have already joined themselves to the Republic, and are as truly civilized and christianized as those who have carried civilization and religion with them from this country. The scheme of Colonization, therefore, proves itself the most effective instrument heaven has yet provided for the introduction of the Gospel with all its benefits into the darkest continent of the earth; and how it can fail to meet the approved and cherished support of intelligent and warm-hearted Christians, we do not perceive.

## THE COLORED RACE.

We are no friends of any of the schemes of forced expatriation which have been brought forward from time to time. We do not regard the colored population as an evil to be got rid of. We know that here they form a valuable part of the community; and if they are not so elsewhere, we think that part of the fault is to be found in the disabilities under which they are placed. We wish the emigration to Africa to be a voluntary, intelligent, hopeful emigration; that men should go to Liberia as they go to California, because they can better their condition. It is from this class of men that the future Republic must grow up to bear witness to the world that the colored race is capable of self government and of high civilization.—

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